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for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,

T. T. WATSON,

General Superintendent of Branches

Rio de Janeiro, 31st October 1891.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £1,328,751
Unrealized capital..... £2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Commercial e Industrial
67, Rua 19 de Março. Telephone No. 427

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,957 of
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and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
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Advises dealers in alimentary and medicinal products that they are about to receive for their own
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|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| sugar, | rum, | fruits, | sweets, |
| fish, | pirarucu, | birds, | skins, |
| insects, | hides, | hammocks, | salsá, |
| Chili hats, | garaná, | cacáo, | chestnuts, |
| vanilla, | capilla, | tamaquaré, | quira, |
| andiroba, | spice, | cimarrá, | turtle, |
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Reserve fund..... £ 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua do Alameda

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
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RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PRÉLIDAS,
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Also on:

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do realized..... 7,500,000\$000
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Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December
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in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
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Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelária, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,000)

Draws on:

| | |
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| Germany..... | Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, and London. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London International Bank of London, Limited London.) |
| England..... | Wm. Bland's Sons & Co., London |
| France..... | Crédit Lyonnais and branches. |
| Spain..... | Caixa de Párvos, Antwerp |
| Belgium..... | B. Albert de Bay & Co., Antwerp |
| Italy..... | Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. |
| Portugal..... | Mendonça & Co., Naples |
| United States..... | Banco Lisboa & Agnes and correspondents. |
| Uruguay..... | B. B. B. & Co., New York |
| Argentina..... | Ramón Trujillo & Co., Montevideo |
| | Banco Trujillo & Co., B. Aires |
| | Deutsche Lehnbank, B. Aires |

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current:

Draws interest on deposits for a certain time.

Forwards orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger & Krah,

Directors

Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

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Hosiery, cotton hosiery and fine goods of all descriptions.

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FABRICA MANUFATURA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

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Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

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Gimpes, fonges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

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Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, bath, kitchen
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Sole Agents:

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Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTICES

The Brazilian Trade Company.—Two years ago an enterprising gentleman observing the increasing tendency of trade between Brazil and the United States organized a company with the above title under the laws of the state of New York. He himself immediately came to Rio de Janeiro and established an agency here. Mr. J. M. Vasquez is the organizer and president of this company. Its principal business is to introduce goods of one country into the other, to promote the trade between both, to act as agent between buyer and seller of each country and to do a general commission business. The company has headquarters at No. 29 Broadway, New York, and an agency at No. 42 Rua do Rosario in this city. At the latter office the company is now showing some goods which are well worth an examination. Mr. Vasquez or his assistants are always to be found there during business hours and contentedly show the visitor the marvellous inventions of the northern republic and minutely explain their use. There are several new articles now on exhibition which every business and professional man ought to examine. He will find there inventions which greatly simplify his business, economize his time and reduce his expenses.

The National Cash Register is an invention that no business man will do without after he once understands its use. 35,000 registers are now already employed over the world. In August, 1,244 were shipped to purchasers not only in the United States and Europe, but in Australia, West Indies and other countries. This is strong evidence of its usefulness. The National Cash Register is a mechanical cashier and book-keeper, registering the amount of every cash sale, recording every credit and detecting errors in making change or paying out money from the drawer. Each machine can register any transaction from a cent to ten cents, the amount of bill sales, the number of articles sold, and is an infallible accountant of all money received and paid out.

No business professional man whose desk becomes easily encumbered with an accumulation of papers will do without the *National Cash Register*. It is unapologetically the handsomest and most comprehensive desk in the world. Everything that ingenuity can suggest to facilitate desk labor has been introduced in these registers. Every possible accommodation is furnished for a thorough and systematic classification of books, papers, memoranda, etc. The business professional man, having arranged the contents of his desk, sees himself for business and at once realizes that he is "master of the situation." Every portion of the secretary is accessible without change of position, and everything is immediately before the eye. When the user desires to close his desk he has only to place the work before him in its appropriate place, saving the writing leaf and the drawers. The turning of the handle-knob on the right-hand side works the three pieces firmly in an ingenious manner, and the whole thing is accomplished in a few seconds. The desk occupies a face surface of no more than 24 feet. There are 110 compartments all under one lock and key; there are drawers, shelves, book-racks, pigeon-holes and compartments of varied form for the accumulation of books, papers, documents, contracts, invoices, letters, memoranda, etc., such as are furnished by no other desk made, enabling the busy office man to classify and keep in systematic order a large variety of matter. There are forty pigeon-holes in the right-hand wing filled with heavy paste-board filing boxes, provided with movable labels. Here forty files of papers and letters may be kept, all within easy reach of the user as seated at the table of the desk. This set of boxes is one of the special features of the desk and reference is only needed to see that an important arrangement to be appreciated by all having requirements for the unusual accumulation furnished by it. The writing-leaf is supported by automatic drawers, and can be instantly adjusted to conform to any slope desired by the user. These secretaries are constructed of the best seasoned material, black walnut, cherry, oak and mahogany, trimmed with amber lustrous hardware. The Queen Anne pattern is finished with large brass handles and trimmings. Elaborate striping and decorations are introduced at various points, producing the most pleasing effect. They are surmounted by a rich ornament of handsome design. The interior is composed of light wood with walnut linings. The desks are solid and compact and designed for the use of a life time. This desk is a miniature counting-house, with a combination of such conveniences as are found best adapted for the manipulation of office-work. The secretaries are very graceful in their proportion and quite distinctive in style. When viewed the suggestion is that of an elegant piece of furniture instead of the conventional desk. This feature has added much to their popularity and given them a place in some of the finest private offices.

Mr. Vasquez' company is also introducing here the *Naptha Launch*, a model of neatness, simplicity and simplicity of machinery. This is a luxurious little craft, easily managed, and dispensing with the necessity of a machine. Its mechanism is so simple that its operation is readily learned. The movement is instantly responsive to the direction of the operator. The launch is very roomy and its machinery occupies very little space. Its arrangement in connection with its manifold other advantages is such as to make it a popular pleasure-boat. Its operation is very inexpensive as well as clean. The naptha is all converted into motive power with minimum waste. No fuel is necessary, taking up much room, requiring large machinery and specially trained mechanics and besmirching the vessel and its occupants. The trim, solid little naptha launch is a veritable floating parlor. When once its advantages have been tested and become known here its popularity will be great and no doubt pleasure excursions on naptha-launches will be numerous.

No office can afford to be without *Tucker's Letter and Document File*. It is a simple arrangement which classifies, arranges alphabetically and preserves letters and documents. By this contrivance any letter or document can be rapidly referred to without loss of time.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. FARMER, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily collection of the Association Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balance of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Circulation) 7000 copies.

Subscription: \$2.00 per annum for Brazil.

For one or two abroad \$4.00 when paid here.

SINGLE COPIES: 5000 PER COPY. For sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 17 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RUE DU JARDIN, NOVEMBER 24th 1891.

THE SITUATION IN SANTOS and the number of cases of fever on vessels leaving that port, ought to arouse sufficient interest here and elsewhere to determine whether it is advisable to sacrifice any more lives in order to support a place so badly governed. There has certainly been discussion enough this year to make even the dullist official aware of the situation in that port. The harbor has been crowded with vessels awaiting an opportunity to discharge for months, the custom house is crowded with merchandise, the streets are blocked with merchandise, and some companies have even rented private buildings at a heavy cost to receive cargoes of goods. And, now, to cap the climax, an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out which is not only jeopardizing the lives of the masters and crews of vessels detained there, but is infecting the steamers calling at that port. We some time since called attention to the dangers of an outbreak of fever, and we felt compelled to say that in so base the men who are largely responsible for the "block" in that port will also be morally responsible for the loss of life which must follow. In our opinion it is criminal to close one's eyes and do nothing before an impending calamity of this description. Almost nothing has been done to ward off the danger, and even the little provided for has been made a means of profit for the man who has so injured this country with his pretensions and speculations. Now that a new government has come into power, we trust that something will be done to relieve the "block" at Santos and to improve its sanitary condition, but in the meantime every ship that can avoid going to that port should do so.

THE *compulsat* of the 3rd instant, which overturned constitutional government in Brazil and re-established the second dictatorship of General Deodoro da Fonseca, has been the occasion of another one of those phenomenal revolutions for which this country is becoming celebrated. It was foreseen that the situation produced by the dissolution of Congress by military force could not endure. It was not only unconstitutional, it was wholly unwarlike and inexecutable. There was no moral, archaic conspiracy, and no threatened disorder. The only cause was the disputes between Congress and the President over certain measures, in which the latter considered that his personal authority and prestige were being entailed. He could not see that Congress was free to legislate as it pleased, and that the remedy to any abuses of power lay in an appeal to the country at the next elections rather than in the employment of force. Instead of yielding gracefully to the decisions of Congress, which in a republic represents the real sovereign power, General Deodoro resolved upon the re-assumption of dictatorial authority, believing apparently that he could still govern under the provisions of the constitution which he had violated, and that he could impose his own ideas of government on the country through certain specified amendments to that instrument. He forgot that this Congress was an instrument of his own creation, that it was the body which had adopted the constitution which he swore to observe, that it was the body which elected him to the high position which he occupied, and that it was the

sole representative of the people of Brazil. He ought to have known that his act was not only a violation of the constitution, but that it would, if successful, be destructive to republican government in Brazil henceforth and perhaps forever. Happily, he has failed. The people of Rio Grande do Sul—all honor to them!—promptly refused to recognize the usurpation and prepared to resist it by armed force. The officers of the navy also ranged themselves in opposition, and as soon as the military forces of the dictator were weakened by the necessity of suppressing threatened disorders at other points, they revolted against the dictatorship and accomplished its overthrow. The twenty days of this dictatorship have taught the people of Brazil what they can always expect from irresponsible power, and it has also shown them how much they owe to the people of Rio Grande and the naval forces of this city. If it shall teach them the necessity of maintaining their constitution and laws and of insisting upon the settlement of all disputes at the ballot box, it will not have been in vain. And if it could only teach them that the prompt resistance of every such aggression, even at the risk of their lives and fortunes, is a duty and act of real patriotism, it will be a lesson for which the future republic of Brazil will never cease to be grateful.

THE logical result of the successful revolt against the dictatorship on the 23rd has been realized by the resignation of General Deodoro and a return to the legal status which existed on the 3rd. The new President has declared the decrees of November 3rd null and void. This re-establishes Congress, which is called to reassemble on December 18th, raises the state of siege in this capital and Niteroi, and restores all the guarantees of law and civil rights under the constitution. The country is again reunited, and the outlook is more hopeful than it has been for a long time. The situation created by the follies of Barão de Lacerda and the ultimate guide of General Deodoro had become most critical and the ruin and disintegration of the country was threatened. To-day the situation is radically different. There is still some danger to be anticipated from the turbulent and disaffected elements of the army, who are embittered by the success of the navy, but if the people will only show a little resolution and courage all this may be settled without further trouble. Blunders and complications may naturally be expected, for they are the children of all governments, but with a little more of sound principle, a little more courage, and a little more determination to protect and enforce the constitution and laws by civil processes, the future may be considered secure.

THE DICTATORSHIP OVERTHROWN.

The *compulsat* of the 3rd inst., dissolving Congress and re-establishing the dictatorship, has been completely and most rapidly overturned. To the state of Rio Grande do Sul in the first place, and to the navy of Brazil in the second place, belong the honor and glory of restoring the unwarlike and un-constitutional usurpation of President Deodoro. To Rio Grande in particular belongs the honor of refusing to accept the situation from the beginning, and of appealing to arms for the settlement of a question which no man of courage and principle could think of supporting.

The *compulsat* was announced on the morning of the 4th inst., the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroi being placed under martial law and the troops being posted in the squares and streets of this city to suppress the slightest manifestation of discontent. During the succeeding nineteen days the city of Rio de Janeiro was compelled to endure everything that was humiliating and oppressive. The press was muzzled, editors were threatened with arrest and deportation, one newspaper was closed for daring to call attention to a communication in official telegrams about Rio Grande, prominent members of the opposition were shadowed by spies, men talked in whispers when they wished to discuss the situation, business interests suffered, and everyone felt that the country was about to pass through a crisis which must end in bankruptcy and disintegration. It is not an exaggeration to say that fully three-fourths of the people of this capital were not in sympathy with the dictator's party, but they had neither the courage, opportunity, no leaders, for resistance, and were therefore content to submit silently to the abuse of power forced upon them by a band of selfish speculators, backed by the military forces of a military executive.

Happily for the credit of the country the state of Rio Grande do Sul refused to submit to this humiliation. About one-half of the army is stationed in that state, and is largely officered and recruited from its own sons. Immediately after the *compulsat*, signs of discontent and resistance appeared. Open declarations of resistance to President Deodoro soon followed, the garrisons at Rio Grande, Bagé, Pelotas, and other points, declaring against the dictator on the 9th. On the 10th the regiment at

Sant'Anna de Lirranema revolted, its commander, Gen. Isidoro Fernandes, receiving a wound in the hand, which afterwards compelled amputation and caused his death. On the 11th the garrison at Jaguarão joined the revolution, followed by those of Capangá, Alegrete, Uruguaiana and other places. The revolutionary forces were under the command of Generals Astrogildo, Favares, and Dornim, and were rapidly armed and equipped for active service. But slight opposition was encountered to the movement in any part of the state, except at Porto Alegre, which was the only place of importance remaining in the hands of the Deodoro party on the 12th. On that date it was calculated that fully 20,000 men were under arms in most of the revolution. On the 12th, however, the garrison of Porto Alegre, are opposed by the business men of that capital, forced the resignation of Governor João de Castilhos, and with him disappeared the last vestige of the dictator's control over the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The junta selected to govern the state was composed of Dr. Assis Brasil, Dr. Barros Casal and Gen. Rocha Lima. Local points were also elected in various parts of the state to take charge of administrative affairs in place of the dispossessed state and national officials.

From that date forward great activity prevailed throughout the whole state in preparing for the impending strife with the national government. The ranks of the national guard were rapidly filled, and it was estimated that fully 50,000 men were under arms in the state. A body of five small vessels was also organized on the Lagoa dos Patos, and the boys were removed from the channels across the *barra* to prevent the entrance of the national vessels.

In the populous state of São Paulo, from whence the most determined opposition to the dictatorship was anticipated, nothing effective was done. Governor Arturdo Brasiliense took immediate measures to suppress every sign of opposition, and the rigors of martial law were enforced without even the formality of a proclamation. After the return of the São Paulo representatives to the national Congress, steps were taken to organize the opposition, but the only governor at once put him.

On such friendly and hopeful relations with the opposition leaders that nothing whatever was accomplished until the governor had procured reinforcements and arms from Rio and became master of the situation. When everything was ready his supporters secured a session of the state legislature on the 19th and passed an almost unanimous vote of confidence in his administration. On the following day the opposition rallied and passed a vote denouncing the *compulsat* in the lower house by a vote of 10 to 1. When the same motion was brought up in the senate, and was under discussion, a coup d'état occurred, and a *facto de confusão* was once submitted and passed. It was generally expected that this vote would be reversed on the following day, but an interruption in the mails has prevented our obtaining information on that point. It was expected here that São Paulo would take the leading part in opposing the dictatorship, but in São Paulo it seems that everything was waiting for Rio to make the break. The São Paulo plantations and their personal safety even more.

In Pará a pronounced movement against the government seems to have taken place, but so closely has the government controlled the telegraph that we are even to-day ignorant of the particulars. Bahia also showed a strong inclination toward revolution, but nothing decisive was done. Rio Grande alone, and perhaps Pará, had the courage to take issue with a movement like this, adding to the independence and dignity of the states, and subversive of every idea of republican institutions.

Of the naval revolt in this capital which led to the final and complete overthrow of the dictatorship, the record is a surprisingly brief one. The prominent and most popular officers of the navy were well known to be in sympathy with Congress. Two of these, Admirals Xanabok and Castilho, and a Mr. Mello, were members of Congress, and the latter was in bank opposition to the government. The completeness and decisiveness of General Deodoro's preparations on the 3rd seem to have paralyzed them for the moment. Besides this, it appears that the vessels had been purposely kept without coal, provisions and ammunition, so that it was impossible for them to act without time for preparation. Two army officers were also sent to join the congressional party, Gen. Floriano Peixoto, vice-president of the republic, and Gen. José Simões, but it was not at all certain that these officers could count upon the support of any considerable fraction of the garrison. One attempt to secure the adhesion of the subordinate officers of the fleet was exposed some days ago, and the messenger was placed under arrest. This unexpected men plan. On Sunday evening, although the government knew that conspiracy was on foot and was using every effort to frustrate it, the plans of the naval officers were completed and the adhesion of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto was secured. During the early morning a raid had been made on one of the "submarine" stations of the central railway, communications were cut and a considerable quantity of material intercepted. This blow alarmed the authorities and a considerable number of naval officers went on the line to protect against further attack and to keep open communication with the arsenal and barracks at Realengo. At 3 p.m. orders were issued for closing the cable against cipher telegrams. During the day the government issued orders for the arrest of a number of officers and citizens suspected of conspiracy, among whom were Gen. José Simões, Dr. J. Rodrigues, and Castilho de Mello, and the members of the *Força da Comandante*, and Sr. Quintino Bocayana, of *O Povo*. Early in the evening the preparations were completed and an officer from a ferry-boat advised the *Riachuelo* of that fact. At 7 o'clock Admiral Custódio de Mello boarded the ship and took command, the commander, Capt. Duarte, being on shore. The officers and crews of the *Apollônio* and *Príncipe de Azeite*, both under repairs, went away their numbers, as also did those of the monitor *Sacramento*. In the meantime the government succeeded in arresting Admirals Wandenbolk and Marques Gamaes, thus preventing their joining the vessels.

On the morning of the 23rd the *Apollônio* was towed into position, the *Riachuelo* and *Salvador* had steam up and several small gunboats and torpedo boats, which had joined the revolt, were ready for operations. For some inexplicable reason the *Riachuelo* was fit to fire upon a steam launch which had just left the naval arsenal, one of the balls striking the Capela da Igreja (St. Anne) and another wounding a lady. At the same time, however, the vessels were all in position.

In the city, the greatest panic prevailed for a time, it being rumored that the fleet was about to bombard the city. The unlucky shot of the *Apollônio* intensified this feeling, and the people fled in every direction, the streets being filled with straggling masses of men, cars, carriages, and running men, women and children. Some of these did not stop short of the Botanical Gardens and Trigueiras.

At 9 o'clock, General Deodoro announced his intention of resigning the presidency in favor of his constitutional successor. He then sent for the Vice President, released Admiral Wandenbolk from arrest and issued the following manifesto:

BRAZILIANS!—

On the morning of November 15th, 1889, I, with my companions in arms, gave you a free fatherland, and opened for this new and grandiose horizon, signaling and exalting it in the eyes of the people of the world.

This occurrence of the highest patriotic standard, applauded by the nation, which caused it to enter upon a new phase, worthy of its historic destiny, is for me, and always will be, a cause for the modest and proud pride.

I straordinario circumstances, to which I allude before God, I did not contribute, have directed facts an exceptional and unforeseen situation.

I considered I could not run the dangerous crisis in dissolving the Congress, a measure that cost me much to execute, but from the responsibility for which I do not abdicate.

I thought to bring the government of the state upon a safe road and in the sense of saving so tremendous a situation.

Such as the conditions, however, in which during the past days the country has itself, the ingratitude of those for whom I most sacrificed myself, and the desire to prevent the contagion of a civil war in my loved country, that I am determined to abandon to posterity my authority to the hands of the functionary to whom it belongs to replace me.

And in thus acting I take leave of my good companions and friends who have always remained faithful and dedicated to me, and I offer my prayers to the All Powerful for the perpetual prosperity and never ceasing effort of my beloved Brazil.

Capital Federal, November 23rd, 1891.

Mannuel Deodoro da Fonseca.

General-in-chief Mannuel Deodoro da Fonseca, President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

In conformity with the interests of the Nation, resolves to resign into the hands of his legal substitute the charge of President of the Republic.

Capital Federal, November 23rd, 1891.

Mannuel Deodoro da Fonseca.

F. de Alencar Araripé.

Other decrees accepted the resignations of the various secretaries of state.

This practically ended the movement. Vice President Floriano Peixoto at once assumed the presidency of the country, a salute was fired from the Santa Cruz fortress which had espoused the cause of the congressional party, the streets were filled with crowds of people cheering for anything and everything contrary to what they would have cheered for the day before, and the Rua do Ouvidor was dressed out in its gayest hunting in honor of the event. A considerable crowd intailed the municipal hall in search of the president of the *antidictator*, José Felício, who had made himself particularly obnoxious by his exactions and jobbery. Failing to find him, the crowd first tore down all his portraits, and then, under the leadership of two or three hundred politicians, proceeded to deliberately depose the *intendente* "in the name of the people," and to select a provisional junta to take charge of the municipality. On seeking the approval of the President subsequently there were told that the government would take the subject into consideration, the first object being that of maintaining order.

The one genuine surprise of the day occurred a little before midnight, a crowd of people suddenly invading the offices of a pro-aggressive government organ, the *Diário da Commercio* and *Variedades*, and destroying their furniture, fixtures, type and machinery. These two journals had made themselves partly fairly obnoxious by their bitter attacks on the Congress and its friends, and by their constant demands for vigorous measures against every one suspected of hostility to the dictatorship. While such excesses are to be lamented, it must be confessed that the editors of these journals had given more than sufficient cause for the feeling against them. Their support of a government which protected the leaders of the attack on the *Tribuna* will make it difficult for them to secure that full measure of sympathy in their own misfortune which they would otherwise receive.

The dictator and his ministers having resigned and the naval men being masters of the situation, steps were at once taken to reorganize the government in accordance with their own views. Their trusted friends were placed in charge of all the important posts, the state of siege was practically raised by advising the leading papers that they were at liberty to say what they pleased, all political prisoners were released, of which there seems to have been a considerable number, and measures were taken to maintain order. At a late hour the following nominations for the new cabinet were announced:

Minister of Finance:—FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES.

Minister of Agriculture:—ANTONIO GUSMÃO DE FARIAS.

Minister of Interior and Justice:—JOSE HYACINTO DUQUELE PEREIRA.

Minister of War:—General JOSÉ SIMÃO DE OLIVEIRA.
Minister of Marine:—Admiral CUSTODIO JOSÉ DE MELLO.

During to-day affairs have resumed much of their usual appearance, and were it not for the anxiety which not a few are feeling over the probable action of the army, the revolution of November 23rd would already be looked upon as ancient history. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the navy has carried off the honors this time, and that the army is talking. A considerable number of the regimental officers in this garrison are strong partisans of the overthrown Dictator and can hardly be expected to submit cheerfully to the new situation. The absence of the military element in the rejoicings over the overthrow of the second dictatorship is not a hopeful augury for the future.

The manifesto of the new President which will be published to the country to-morrow morning is as follows:

TO THE COUNTRY!

Having assumed the government of the nation, in conformity with the constitution and at the invitation of Generalissimo Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, who spontaneously resigned office on the morning of the 23rd inst., it behooves me to explain to the country the general policy which will govern my administration.

The events which occurred in this city and in the harbor of the night of the 22nd and the morning of the following day, preceded by the rising of the heroic state of Rio Grande do Sul, and the openly hostile attitude of the state of Pará, are all well known.

The navy, a great part of the army, and citizens of different classes promoted, by means of arms, the restoration of the constitution and the laws, suspended by decree of the 3rd inst., which dissolved the national Congress. History will record this civic deed of the armed classes of the country on behalf of the law, which cannot be substituted by force; but it will record likewise the act of all men of patriotic and Generalissimo Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca in giving up his place in order to avoid strife between brethren, the shedding of Brazilian blood and the collision between his comrades in arms, glorious factors of the immortal movement of November 15th destined to defend united our national honor and the integrity of our country against foreign aggression, and to defend and guarantee internal order and republican institutions. These events, which have for parallels in the annals of humanity, and of which we have a right to boast, are the first and last of the peaceful revolution which has been wrought through the establishment of the republic, the entire transformation of our code of laws and through the abolition of slavery, the transformation of our labor system, will show to posterity the love of the people, of the navy, and of the army, for the constitutional liberties that form and enshrine the life of modern nations.

The dominant idea of the revolution of the 23rd inst., which led to the resignation of Generalissimo Deodoro da Fonseca, was the restoration of law. To maintain the inviolability of the law, which is still more necessary as a restraint on political passion in democratic societies than even in absolute governments, because of the traditions of personal obedience by which these are constituted, will be for me and for my government a sacred trust, as will also be the duty of respecting the will of the nation and that of the states in their free manifestations under the federal system. In disobedience, then, of the federal system, in accepting the dominant idea of the triumphant revolution, I perform the duty of considering null and void the act of the 3rd inst., which dissolved the national Congress, and likewise the duty of reviving the declaration of martial law in this capital and in Niterói, and of restoring all constitutional rights and guarantees.

The administration of the public revenue with the strictest economy and with the most careful supervision over the employment of the public monies, will be one of the principal objects of my most anxious solicitude. A new nation loaded with debt was never a happy nation, and nothing increases more the debt of a country than expenses out of proportion with its economic resources, with its productive labor, and with its trade and industries, destroying the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures, and producing poverty and suffering. I trust that with economy and retrenchment in our expenditures, with the maintenance of internal order, with peace with foreign nations, without sacrifice of our honor and our rights, and with the encouragement of our agriculture and manufactures and the reorganization of our banking system, the abundant resources of our soil will gradually improve the value of our circulating medium, now so depreciated in international exchanges, and will strengthen our credit at home and abroad.

In the administration of the country, which has been conferred upon me by the constitution, I confide in the rectitude of my conscience to promote the welfare of the people. The confidence of that people and of the army and navy I shall not cease to deserve. I am well acquainted with the valor of our land and sea forces, increased by discipline and by respect for the rights of civil society. I have had cause to admire, as I still admire, my good companions in arms in peace.

The courage and constancy which they have displayed in battle, have been converted by the years of peace we have enjoyed into love of liberty and of the republic, which with the people they likewise desire to maintain and to consolidate. The nation that can and will be free must respect order, which is the first condition of liberty and of wealth.

In the great workshop in which the progress of our land is wrought, there are neither conquerors nor conquered, neither great nor small. All are co-laborers in the common work. To this work I shall devote my whole strength; and in this labor I ask and expect the assistance of all Brazilians. These are the purposes by which I am guided and which I have deemed it my duty to make known to the people.

Federal Capital, November 23rd, 1891.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

From The Times, London, Nov. 25th.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

SOME consternation was caused yesterday in the City by the news that the Brazilian Congress had been dissolved, martial law proclaimed, and a dictatorship established by the President, Deodoro da Fonseca. There is a provoking brevity and lack of detail about the announcement, the government having seized the opportunity to issue a communique, which seems to be fostered by democratic institutions of the most advanced type. When time can be found to draw up a plausible account we shall, no doubt, learn exactly what the Dictator desires us to believe, but in the meantime we can only conjecture, with the aid of such meagre hints as have escaped the censorship, the nature of the trouble between the President and the Congress. It is barely two years since Brazil, and carrying out a revolution with less excitement and disturbance than the most commonplace Irish election is certain to produce. Dom Pedro and his family were shipped on board a steamer and despatched to Europe at a few hours' notice as coolly as if they had been laden of coffee, and although the monarch was supposed to enjoy universal popularity, nobody lifted a finger to offer a word of energetic protest. The provisional government, with Fonseca at its head, could be dimly seen, subsequently, to be having a little trouble with its subjects. But the usual precautions were taken to prevent discussion of Brazilian affairs in foreign papers, and recalcitrant subjects were promptly taught that their new ruler did not confine himself to the mild methods which made Dom Pedro beloved rather than respected. Every possible means of assuring the European investor was resorted to by the astute finance minister of the new government, which promised to regularize its position with all possible speed by ordering a general election. That election was held in due course, and if we may believe the assurances of the President's friends was honorably distinguished by the complete abstention of the government from interference. The resulting Congress rewarded this singular virtue by acquiescing in Fonseca's occupancy of the presidential chair, and, as every one desired to see order re-established in Brazil, it was quickly assumed that the revolution had in fact made no difference to commercial and social stability. Since then Brazil has approximated to the beatitude of the nation that has no history; hence it was with a shock of painful surprise that the City yesterday heard of what is really another revolution. Its impressions are registered in a heavy fall in Brazilian securities.

It seems that things have not been altogether pleasant for some time past between the President and the Congress. He shares with some worthy people in this country the belief that, when money is scarce the remedy is to create more circulating medium, a belief which men in his position may hold with more excuse than others since they at least can always profit by the inflation. He has accordingly issued very large quantities of notes without any particular regard to the precautions required to insure their convertibility. Congress, however, has not shown itself sufficiently pliable and complaisant on this question, and the result has been considerable friction. It is not probable that so astute a man as the President would have dissolved the Congress on this ground alone, but we may perhaps assume, without doing him serious injury, that the dissolution made him very willing to seize upon any mere plausible pretext that events might furnish. Such a pretext seems to have been found in a bill relating to the mode of removing unsatisfactory Presidents, a subject in which he may be excused for taking a peculiar interest. It is not quite clear whether the Congress passed some bill of this nature in spite of his veto, or whether he took alarm at the direction of discussion was taking, but in any case he protected his presidential position by the most decisive measure at his command. He dissolved Congress, proclaimed himself Dictator, and established martial law. There have been vague rumors of a possible attempt to bring about a restoration, not of Dom Pedro, but of the monarchy in the person of his infant grandson. It is a little difficult to understand how, in a country which witnessed Dom Pedro's exile with a complete indifference, any real enthusiasm can have sprung up for the infant child of a deposed monarch, and of a Princess whose efforts for the abolition of slavery could not win her forgiveness for her subservience to the priests. An alleged restoration project might in certain circumstances have furnished a useful pretext for a coup d'etat, but as the pretext has been found elsewhere we shall probably hear no more, for the present at any rate, of the infant pretender.

It is, of course, officially affirmed that the whole affair is greatly exaggerated, but in that case one does not readily find an explanation for the rigorous censorship of the telegraph established by the government. Assuming the President to have snatched at absolute power, his position closely resembles that recently occupied by Balduino. Like that ill-fated usurper, he has embarked upon a constitutional quarrel, under cover of which he has counselled the executive powers intrusted to him. Either the Congress has a right to pass a bill notwithstanding the presidential veto, or its pretence of doing so is mere idle vaporizing. In neither case would its alleged action justify the dissolution of Congress and the assumption of uncontrolled power. In neither case, it may be added, is it likely that such a measure would have been resorted to unless the President had others and less available motives. But, whatever may be his real or ostensible motives, the effect of his proceedings upon Brazilian credit must be disastrous. Brazil has been recovering slowly from the shock of the revolution and from the more recent setback of the Baring troubles. This convulsion will seriously dislocate her international arrangements, especially as the country has to struggle with the efforts of a large amount of unsound speculation. The strong suspicion that the root of the trouble is in financial schemes which must neutralize all existing evils cannot but seriously damage Brazilian interests of all kinds. The

country is already in sufficiently grave, though probably temporary, embarrassment. Brazilian stocks had been showing weakness for some time before this blow fell, and the Brazilian exchanges had reached an exceedingly low point. This, however, may be explained, at least in part, by the fact that the coffee crop is heavy, and consequently late. Until it can be placed upon the market, Brazil is prevented from using a valuable asset. She cannot draw bills upon Europe for the liquidation of her debts, and must pay in gold. This difficulty would have righted itself, but, unless the President can put a better face upon his action than it wears at present, it will prove a more serious and enduring disaster.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The American ironclad *Boston* reached Bahia on the 19th.

—The ironclad *Rahia* sailed from the port of Bahia on the 19th.

—The 16th battalion of infantry embarked at Bahia for this city on the 18th.

—Bahia merchants held a meeting on the 19th to protest against the state budget.

—Col. Moreira Cesar has taken command of the 9th battalion of infantry at Bahia.

—The Bahia chamber of deputies voted a solemn farewell to the 16th battalion of infantry.

—It seems that the apostle of the gentiles is about to be swept away by the big river freer.

—The *Pharos*, of Juiz de Fora, and *Pharos de Santos*, have temporarily discontinued publication.

—A battery of the 3rd regiment of artillery left Curitiba for Santa Catharina on the 20th.

—The legislature of Minas Geraes, which adjourned on the 21st, will meet again in March.

—The disinfection of the streets of Santos commenced on the 20th. Barrels of tar were burned in several places.

—The governor of Paraná telegraphs that the people of S. João, S. Raymundo and Jaciós are dying of hunger.

—It was reported in Santos on the 16th that troops intended for S. Paulo had arrived at the bay from Rio de Janeiro.

—It was reported in S. Paulo on the 14th that there would be a socialist insurrection in that city on the following day.

—The governor of Sergipe has signed the bills voted by the state legislature on judicial organization, elections, police, instruction and budget.

—On the 20th the S. Paulo senate voted a motion of confidence in president Amorim Braziliense.

—The hutchers at Bragança, S. Paulo, have combined to raise the price of fresh beef to 18,000 per kilo. Bragança ought to import a Condor at once.

—The Paraná legislature voted on the 18th a motion approving of the *coup d'etat*. Evidently the motto of the Paraná legislature is "Better late than never."

—Five sergeants and two cadets of the 10th regiment of cavalry in S. Paulo are to be tried for acts of insubordination committed on Sept. 24th and Oct. 2nd.

—The 15th at Santos, says a telegram from that city, passed like any other day. At night only the custom-house and municipal council buildings were illuminated.

—A Bahia telegram of the 16th says that the 16th battalion of infantry has received orders from the war department to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

—On the 7th at S. João da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, the son of a hotel-keeper shot a man who had refused to pay for a bottle of beer, stating that he had already paid.

—In S. Paulo on the 16th the chief of police sent for the editor of the *Platina* and ordered him to desist from the present, from censuring the acts of the federal government.

—The quarantined passengers of the *Advance* refused to go to the lazaretto at Bahia, alleging the distance and the danger involved in going in the boat of health steamers.

—In saluting on the 15th at Santos an artilleryman lost one of his arms. It seems that to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution costs more bloodshed than the revolution itself.

—In S. Paulo, on the night of the 13th, a physician narrowly escaped a good cutting. He had been taken for a police spy, but fortunately the mistake was discovered before any harm was done.

—It is stated that there has been a rising among the colonists at Cocal, Santa Catharina, and there were apprehensions of an attack on the town of Tubarão, which was said to be in a defenceless condition.

—The *Tempo* of the 20th publishes a telegram from Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, communicating the death of Gen. Isidoro Fernandes de Oliveira at Santa Anna do Livramento, and stating that tranquillity reigns throughout the state.

—There was a violent hail-storm in Tatysh, S. Paulo, on the 14th. Although we do not know whether the hail-stones were as large as hen's eggs or not, we publish this item; for at the present time all news from S. Paulo is interesting.

—The governor of Sergipe has ordered the opposition papers *Estado*, *Nova Era*, *Correio de Sergipe* and *Pólis de Sergipe* not to publish articles against him. The *Pólis* states that, as martial law has not been declared in Sergipe, it will not obey the order.

—It is stated that six beggars and an employé at the Pernambuco poor-house were bitten by a mad dog on the 10th. What an immense deal of harm a little can do when he goes mad and begins to torment suffering humanity! People should have the wisdom and courage to put a salutary restraint on such dogs, even when they belong, as was the case in this instance, to the director of the establishment.

—A telegram of the 16th from Bahia says the 15th was officially celebrated in the midst of popular indifference. The students who had raised money for celebrating the day returned it to the contributors and refrained from taking part in the festivities.

—A Santos paper publishes the following: "We learn from a well-informed person who has arrived from the South that in an engagement in Rio Grande Major-General Iribiru Fernandes was wounded in the arm and soon after died of the wound. Col. Thomaz Flores, commander of the 13th, lost an arm."

—The erection of a large building for a butter factory has been begun at Itá. S. Paulo evidently knows on which side its bread is buttered. Even if the blockade at Santos should from any cause become more obstructive than it is now, this state has ample resources for the maintenance of its people, who will probably be able, not only to earn their daily bread, but to make their own butter also.

—With joyous agitation did this municipal council receive the news of the dissolution of the national Congress, which, deviating from its lofty purposes, was plunging our beloved country into the whirlwind of anarchy. With the point of your invincible sword you have written a page of glory in the glorious annals of the Brazilian republic. The foregoing was addressed to President Deodoro by the municipal chamber of Cunha, S. Paulo. *O Cunha, ora o chefe!*

—We regret to note the retirement of Mr. D. N. Burke from the U. S. consulate at Bahia, who had earned the good will and esteem of the people there through a courteous and conscientious attention to the duties of his office. Mr. Burke had occupied the consulate in Bahia only three years, but as he was the appointee of a preceding administration it was apparently felt that the good and faithful service rendered was of no further use to his government. His successor, Mr. W. O. Thomas, took charge of the office on the 7th inst.

—The S. Paulo chamber of deputies unanimously voted on the 19th the following motion: "The chamber of deputies, approving of the conduct of the president of the state in the exercise of the elevated duties of his office, renders through and unreserved support to his administration, feeling sure of his ability to maintain public order and tranquillity together with the prestige of the constituted authorities and the observance of the state constitution." Deputy Gonçalves Bastos expressly declared that his vote on this motion did not signify acquiescence in the present state of affairs in Brazil.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The government has authorized the director of the Central railway to purchase 80,000 steel cross-ties.

—The railway between Curitiba and Lapa in the state of Paraná was opened to traffic on the 18th. The length of the line is 102 kilometres.

—The Rio Claro railway company has protested against the grant made to João Carlos Leite Fenteado for a railway from S. Paulo to Bóvia.

—The October traffic receipts of the Great railway system were 1,405,059\$470, of which 128,008\$320 from passengers and 952,810\$878 from goods.

—The traffic receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Central de Pernambuco were 188,925\$040 from March to October this year, against 129,002\$200 in the corresponding period of 1890.

—The Paulista company has been unable to forward the coffee arriving at Campinas by the Mogiana road. On the 13th all the warehouses at the station were full, and there were over 100 Mogiana cars waiting to be discharged.

LOCAL NOTES.

—"Harry on Johnny" did not appear to be a favorite among takes during the week.

—On the 17th the police seized all the arms they could find in the second-hand shops in this city.

—It is said that the visible supply of flour in this city lacks 90,000 barrels to meet the current demand.

—The chief of police on the 17th countermanded his order, issued on the 14th, for suppressing the *Tempo* newspaper.

—The cleaning of the rain-water pipes is to be done by the fire corps. The expense is estimated at 163,596\$324 per annum.

—The 24th battalion of infantry was sent from this city to S. Paulo on the 18th. It is reported that the 10th will shortly follow.

—On the 18th the Lomb and Brazilian Bank formally contradicted all rumors affecting the credit of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London.

—The Companhia de Construções Cíveis has been authorized by the municipal council to establish wooden bath houses on Copacabana beach.

—And now Silva Jardim is coming into prominence again. He appears to be regarded as a sort of compromise between Benjamin Constant and the opposition.

—Gen. Aguiar Lima has been appointed member of the military commission for trying "enemies of the republic." It will consequently be wise in Deputy Serzedello neither to haven dog, nor to abstain from having one.

—It is stated that the steamer *Porto Alegre* did not touch at Santa Catharina or Rio Grande ports, but went directly to Montevideo. Visconde de Pelotas and Col. Marciano de Magalhães left here on board the *Porto Alegre*.

—The *Novidade* thinks that some of the S. Paulo papers are altogether too free in their comments on political events. It is expostious, says the *Novidade*, to look to this, for no one, it maintains, can be permitted to show disrespect to the authorities. The subservience of the *Novidade* is becoming painful.

November 21st, 1891.

BANKS

DEBENTURES.

| Percent Premium | Interest Available | Rate % | Companies | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
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SUPPING.

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